YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment
February 2014

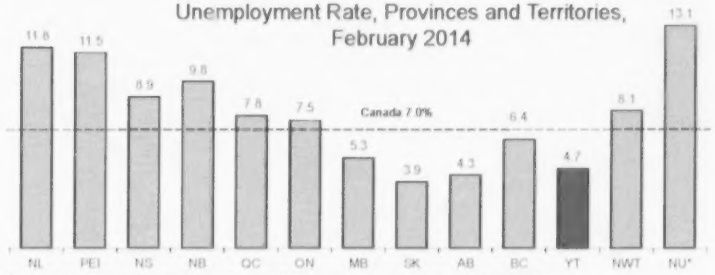
Highlights:

- Yukon's February 2014 unemployment rate was 4.7%, a decrease of 1.0 percentage point compared to the January 2014 figure of 5.7%.
- Compared to January 2014 figures, Yukon's labour force increased by 200 to 21,300 (record-high), the number of employed increased by 400 to 20,300 (record-high), and the number of unemployed decreased by 200 to 1,000.

February 2014
Yukon Employment at a Glance

Labour force	21,300
Employed	20,300
Unemployed	1,000
Unemployment Rate	4.7%
Employment Rate	73.6%

Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories, February 2014



*Nunavut's unemployment rate is available only as an unadjusted estimate.

- Nationally, comparing February 2014 to January 2014 figures, the labour force and number of employed remained virtually unchanged.
- Compared to January 2014 figures, although the number of unemployed in Canada in February 2014 increased by 0.7%, the unemployment rate remained the same at 7.0%.

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Seasonally adjusted refers to the technique of adjusting figures to remove seasonal movements. As such, seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted figures should not be made. For more information, see definitions on page 8.

Unadjusted figures are available on page 5.

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/140307/dq140307a-eng.htm

Yukon Employment Annual Review - Annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/Non-aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment_2012.pdf

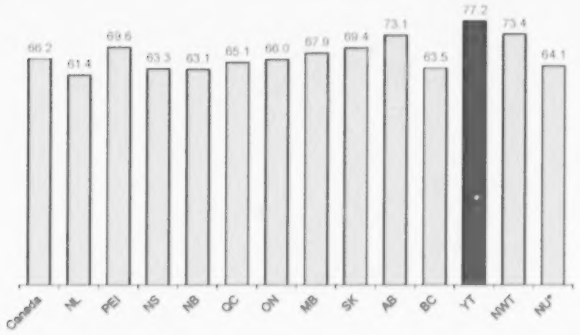
Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked. Based on a combination of administrative data from Canada Revenue Agency and results from the Business Payroll Survey. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph_2012.pdf

Yukon 2010 Business Survey - Yukon businesses' vacancies (by occupation and industry) and challenges recruiting staff. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2010_Business_Survey_Report.pdf

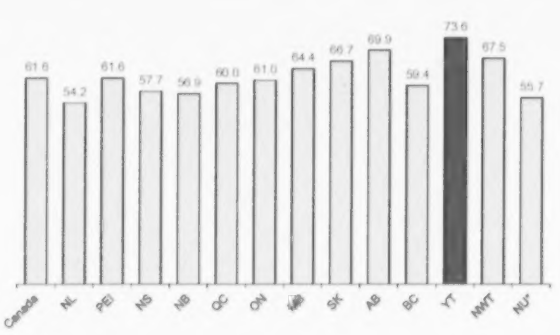
2011 National Household Survey: Education, Labour, Mobility and Migration - summary information on Yukon in May 2011. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/Education_Labour_Mobility_Migration_2011.pdf

Comparisons with Canada - Snapshot

Participation Rate, February 2014



Employment Rate, February 2014



*Nunavut's participation rate and employment rate are available only as unadjusted estimates.

The participation rate measures the percent of the population which is working or actively looking for work. Yukon's participation rate in February 2014 was 77.2%, the highest in Canada.

Yukon's February employment rate (the percentage of the population which is employed), at 73.6%, was also the highest in Canada.

Comparisons with Canada - Historical

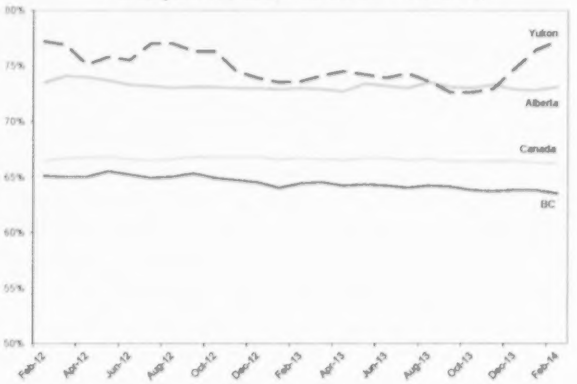
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 77.2% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or were seeking employment in February 2014.

Yukon's participation rate in February 2014 (77.2%) increased 0.8 percentage points from the January 2014 figure of 76.4% and increased 3.6 percentage points compared to the February 2013 figure of 73.6%.

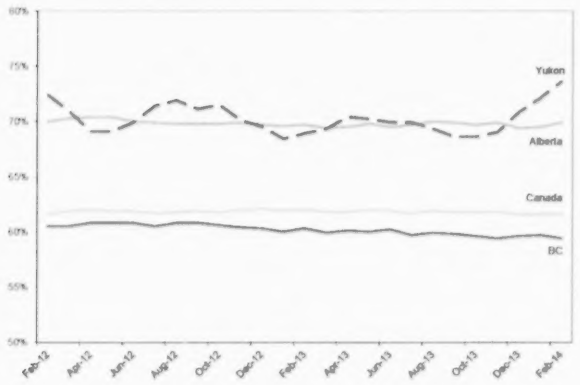
The February 2014 employment rate of 73.6%, increased 1.5 percentage points from the January 2014 figure of 72.1% and was up 4.7 percentage points compared to the February 2013 figure of 68.9%.

Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's. However, as is often the case with a small population base, our rates show a higher degree of volatility.

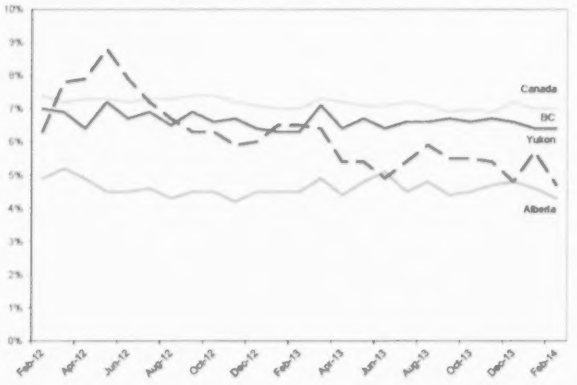
Participation Rate, Feb 2012 - Feb 2014



Employment Rate, Feb 2012 - Feb 2014



Unemployment Rate, Feb 2012 - Feb 2014

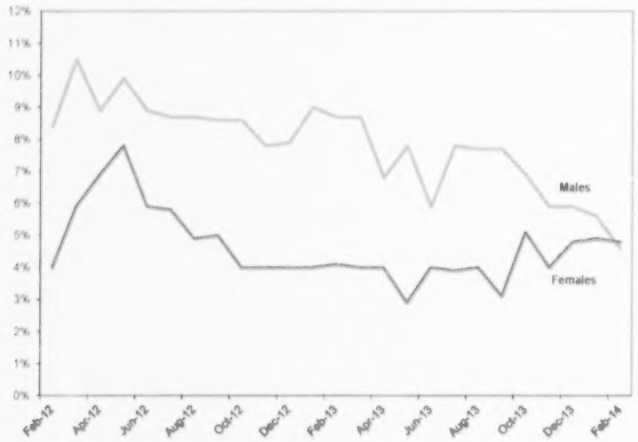


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 15+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-14	21,300	10,900	10,400	20,300	10,400	10,000	1,000	500	500
Jan-14	21,100	10,800	10,300	19,900	10,200	9,800	1,200	600	500
Dec-13	20,700	10,200	10,400	19,600	9,700	9,900	1,000	600	500
Nov-13	20,200	10,200	10,000	19,100	9,600	9,600	1,100	600	400
Oct-13	20,100	10,200	9,900	19,000	9,500	9,500	1,100	700	500
Sep-13	20,100	10,400	9,700	19,000	9,600	9,400	1,100	800	300
Aug-13	20,400	10,400	10,000	19,200	9,600	9,600	1,200	800	400
Jul-13	20,500	10,300	10,200	19,300	9,600	9,800	1,100	800	400
Jun-13	20,400	10,200	10,100	19,300	9,600	9,700	1,000	600	400
May-13	20,400	10,200	10,200	19,300	9,400	9,800	1,100	800	300
Apr-13	20,400	10,300	10,100	19,300	9,600	9,700	1,100	700	400
Mar-13	20,300	10,300	10,000	19,000	9,500	9,600	1,300	900	400
Feb-13	20,100	10,300	9,800	18,800	9,400	9,400	1,300	900	400
Jan-13	20,000	10,000	9,900	18,600	9,100	9,500	1,300	900	400
Dec-12	20,100	10,100	10,000	18,900	9,200	9,600	1,200	800	400
Nov-12	20,200	10,200	9,900	19,000	9,400	9,600	1,200	800	400
Oct-12	20,600	10,500	10,000	19,300	9,700	9,600	1,300	900	400
Sep-12	20,600	10,500	10,100	19,200	9,600	9,700	1,300	900	500
Aug-12	20,800	10,400	10,300	19,400	9,600	9,800	1,400	900	500
Jul-12	20,700	10,400	10,300	19,200	9,500	9,700	1,500	900	600
Jun-12	20,300	10,100	10,200	18,800	9,200	9,600	1,600	900	600
May-12	20,400	10,100	10,300	18,600	9,100	9,500	1,800	1,000	800
Apr-12	20,200	10,100	10,100	18,600	9,200	9,400	1,600	900	700
Mar-12	20,600	10,500	10,100	19,000	9,500	9,500	1,600	1,100	600
Feb-12	20,700	10,700	10,000	19,400	9,800	9,600	1,300	900	400

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-14	4.7	4.6	4.8
Jan-14	5.7	5.6	4.9
Dec-13	4.8	5.9	4.8
Nov-13	5.4	5.9	4.0
Oct-13	5.5	6.9	5.1
Sep-13	5.5	7.7	3.1
Aug-13	5.9	7.7	4.0
Jul-13	5.4	7.8	3.9
Jun-13	4.9	5.9	4.0
May-13	5.4	7.8	2.9
Apr-13	5.4	6.8	4.0
Mar-13	6.4	8.7	4.0
Feb-13	6.5	8.7	4.1
Jan-13	6.5	9.0	4.0
Dec-12	6.0	7.9	4.0
Nov-12	5.9	7.8	4.0
Oct-12	6.3	8.6	4.0
Sep-12	6.3	8.6	5.0
Aug-12	6.7	8.7	4.9
Jul-12	7.2	8.7	5.8
Jun-12	7.9	8.9	5.9
May-12	8.8	9.9	7.8
Apr-12	7.9	8.9	6.9
Mar-12	7.8	10.5	5.9
Feb-12	6.3	8.4	4.0

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, February 2012 - February 2014



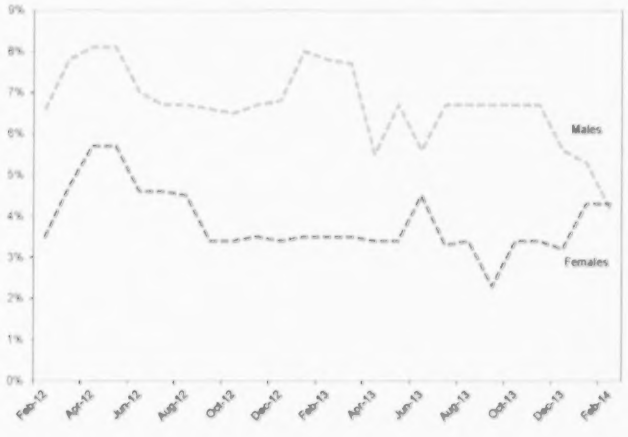
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 25+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-14	18,900	9,500	9,400	18,000	9,100	8,900	900	400	400
Jan-14	18,600	9,400	9,200	17,600	8,800	8,800	1,000	500	400
Dec-13	18,300	9,000	9,300	17,500	8,500	8,900	800	500	300
Nov-13	17,900	9,000	8,900	17,100	8,400	8,600	800	600	300
Oct-13	17,800	9,000	8,800	16,900	8,300	8,500	900	600	300
Sep-13	17,600	8,900	8,700	16,800	8,300	8,500	900	600	200
Aug-13	17,900	9,000	8,900	16,900	8,300	8,600	1,000	600	300
Jul-13	18,000	9,000	9,000	17,100	8,400	8,700	900	600	300
Jun-13	17,900	9,000	8,900	17,100	8,500	8,600	900	500	400
May-13	17,800	8,900	8,800	16,900	8,400	8,500	900	600	300
Apr-13	17,800	9,100	8,700	16,900	8,600	8,400	900	500	300
Mar-13	17,700	9,100	8,600	16,700	8,400	8,300	1,000	700	300
Feb-13	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,600	8,300	8,200	1,000	700	300
Jan-13	17,300	8,700	8,600	16,300	8,000	8,300	1,000	700	300
Dec-12	17,500	8,800	8,700	16,600	8,200	8,300	900	600	300
Nov-12	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,700	8,400	8,300	900	600	300
Oct-12	17,900	9,200	8,700	16,900	8,500	8,400	1,000	600	300
Sep-12	17,700	9,100	8,700	16,800	8,400	8,400	900	600	300
Aug-12	17,800	9,000	8,800	16,800	8,400	8,400	1,000	600	400
Jul-12	17,600	8,900	8,700	16,600	8,300	8,300	1,000	600	400
Jun-12	17,300	8,600	8,700	16,200	8,000	8,200	1,100	600	400
May-12	17,300	8,600	8,700	16,200	7,900	8,300	1,100	700	500
Apr-12	17,300	8,600	8,700	16,200	7,900	8,200	1,100	700	500
Mar-12	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,500	8,300	8,300	1,100	700	400
Feb-12	17,600	9,100	8,500	16,700	8,500	8,200	1,000	600	300

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-14	4.8	4.2	4.3
Jan-14	5.4	5.3	4.3
Dec-13	4.4	5.6	3.2
Nov-13	4.5	6.7	3.4
Oct-13	5.1	6.7	3.4
Sep-13	5.1	6.7	2.3
Aug-13	5.6	6.7	3.4
Jul-13	5.0	6.7	3.3
Jun-13	5.0	5.6	4.5
May-13	5.1	6.7	3.4
Apr-13	5.1	5.5	3.4
Mar-13	5.6	7.7	3.5
Feb-13	5.7	7.8	3.5
Jan-13	5.8	8.0	3.5
Dec-12	5.1	6.8	3.4
Nov-12	5.1	6.7	3.5
Oct-12	5.6	6.5	3.4
Sep-12	5.1	6.6	3.4
Aug-12	5.6	6.7	4.5
Jul-12	5.7	6.7	4.6
Jun-12	6.4	7.0	4.6
May-12	6.4	8.1	5.7
Apr-12	6.4	8.1	5.7
Mar-12	6.3	7.8	4.7
Feb-12	5.7	6.6	3.5

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, February 2012 - February 2014



Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, age 15+

Highlights:

- Comparing February 2014 to January 2014, employment in the goods-producing sector remained the same at 2,600. Employment in the services-producing sector increased by 200 to 17,100, a record-high.
- Compared to January 2014, full-time employment in February 2014 (16,900) increased by 100 while part-time employment remained the same at 2,700.
- Of all those employed in February 2014: 44.7% were private sector employees; 40.1% were public employees; and 15.2% were self-employed.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-14	20,800	10,400	10,400	19,700	9,700	9,900	1,200	700	500
Jan-14	20,800	10,600	10,200	19,500	9,800	9,700	1,300	800	500
Dec-13	20,600	10,300	10,300	19,600	9,800	9,800	1,000	500	500
Nov-13	20,200	10,300	9,900	19,200	9,800	9,400	1,000	500	400
Oct-13	20,400	10,500	9,900	19,400	10,000	9,400	1,000	500	500
Sep-13	20,500	10,700	9,800	19,600	10,100	9,500	900	500	300
Aug-13	21,000	10,800	10,200	20,000	10,200	9,800	1,000	600	400
Jul-13	21,000	10,600	10,300	19,900	10,000	9,900	1,000	600	400
Jun-13	20,700	10,400	10,200	19,600	9,700	9,800	1,100	700	400
May-13	20,400	10,300	10,200	19,100	9,300	9,800	1,300	1,000	300
Apr-13	20,100	10,100	10,100	18,800	9,200	9,700	1,300	900	400
Mar-13	19,800	9,900	9,900	18,400	8,900	9,500	1,500	1,000	400
Feb-13	19,600	9,700	9,800	18,200	8,800	9,400	1,400	900	400
2013	20,400	10,300	10,100	19,300	9,600	9,600	1,100	700	400
2012	20,400	10,200	10,200	18,900	9,300	9,700	1,400	900	500
2011	20,200	10,300	9,900	19,100	9,700	9,400	1,100	600	500
2010	18,900	9,800	9,100	17,500	9,000	8,500	1,300	800	600
2009	18,700	9,600	9,100	17,300	8,700	8,600	1,300	900	500
2008	18,900	9,800	9,100	18,000	9,100	8,900	900	700	300
2007	18,100	9,400	8,800	17,200	8,800	8,400	900	600	300
2006	18,200	9,500	8,700	17,400	9,000	8,400	800	500	200
2005	18,100	9,200	8,800	17,200	8,600	8,600	900	600	300
2004	17,800	8,900	8,900	16,700	8,200	8,500	1,100	700	400

	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Feb-14	5.8	6.7	4.8	75.4	75.9	75.4	71.4	70.8	71.7
Jan-14	6.3	7.5	4.9	75.4	76.8	73.4	70.7	71.0	69.8
Dec-13	4.9	4.9	4.9	74.4	74.6	74.1	70.8	71.0	70.5
Nov-13	5.0	4.9	4.0	72.9	74.1	71.2	69.3	70.5	67.6
Oct-13	4.9	4.8	5.1	73.6	75.5	71.2	70.0	71.9	67.6
Sep-13	4.4	4.7	3.1	74.0	77.0	71.0	70.8	72.7	68.8
Aug-13	4.8	5.6	3.9	75.8	78.3	73.9	72.2	73.9	71.0
Jul-13	4.8	5.7	3.9	76.1	76.8	74.6	72.1	72.5	71.7
Jun-13	5.3	6.7	3.9	75.0	75.4	73.9	71.0	70.3	71.0
May-13	6.4	9.7	2.9	74.2	74.6	73.9	69.5	67.4	71.0
Apr-13	6.5	8.9	4.0	73.4	73.7	73.7	68.6	67.2	70.8
Mar-13	7.6	10.1	4.0	72.3	72.3	72.3	67.2	65.0	69.3
Feb-13	7.1	9.3	4.1	71.8	71.3	71.5	66.7	64.7	68.6
2013	5.4	6.8	4.0	73.9	74.6	73.2	69.9	69.6	69.6
2012	6.9	8.8	4.9	75.6	75.6	75.6	70.0	68.9	71.9
2011	5.4	5.8	5.1	76.2	77.4	75.0	72.1	72.9	71.2
2010	6.9	8.2	6.6	72.7	74.8	70.5	67.3	68.7	65.9
2009	7.0	9.4	5.5	73.9	75.0	72.8	68.4	68.0	68.8
2008	4.8	7.1	3.3	75.9	77.8	74.0	72.3	72.2	72.4
2007	5.0	6.4	3.4	74.2	76.4	73.3	70.5	71.5	70.0
2006	4.4	5.3	2.3	75.8	77.9	73.1	72.5	73.8	70.6
2005	5.0	6.5	3.4	76.4	76.7	75.2	72.6	71.7	73.5
2004	6.2	7.9	4.5	76.7	76.1	77.4	72.0	70.1	73.9

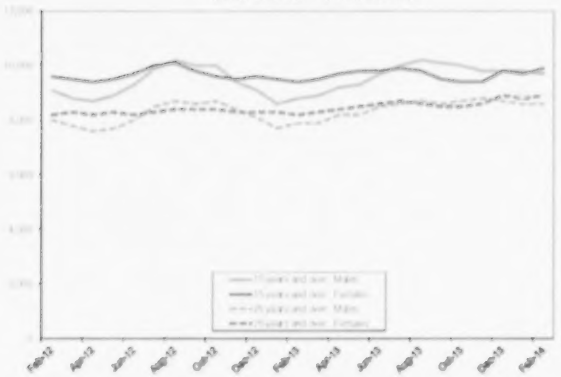
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted,* by Age and Sex, Feb 2014

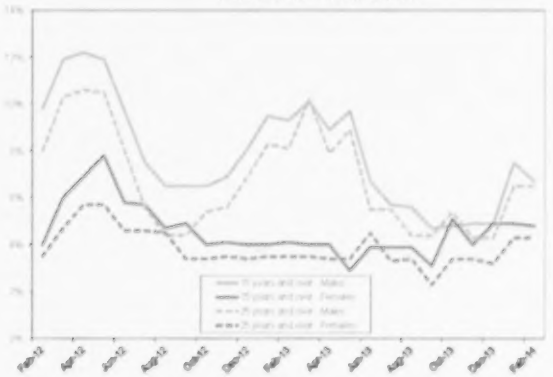
		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	20,800	19,700	1,200	6,800	5.8	75.4	71.4
	15 - 24	2,300	2,200	x	1,900	x	54.8	52.4
	25 +	18,500	17,500	1,100	4,900	5.9	79.1	74.8
	25 - 54	14,100	13,300	800	1,300	5.7	91.6	86.4
	55 +	4,400	4,200	200	3,600	4.5	55.0	52.5
Males	15 +	10,400	9,700	700	3,300	6.7	75.9	70.8
	15 - 24	1,200	1,200	x	800	x	57.1	57.1
	25 +	9,200	8,600	600	2,500	6.5	78.6	73.5
	25 - 54	6,800	6,300	500	700	7.4	90.7	84.0
	55 +	2,400	2,200	200	1,800	8.3	57.1	52.4
Females	15 +	10,400	9,900	500	3,400	4.8	75.4	71.7
	15 - 24	1,000	1,000	x	1,100	x	47.6	47.6
	25 +	9,400	8,900	400	2,400	4.3	80.3	76.1
	25 - 54	7,300	6,900	400	600	5.5	92.4	87.3
	55 +	2,000	2,000	x	1,800	x	52.6	52.6

x = suppressed for confidentiality
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Employment by Age and Sex,
Feb 2012 - Feb 2014



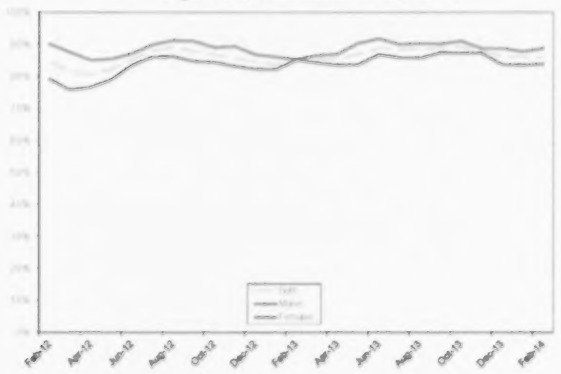
Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex,
Feb 2012 - Feb 2014



- Comparing February 2014 to January 2014, the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over decreased from 7.5% to 6.7% and the rate for males aged 25 years and over remained the same at 6.5%. The rate for females aged 15 years and over decreased from 4.9% to 4.8%, and the rate for females aged 25 years and over remained the same at 4.3%.
- Yukon's youth unemployment rate (aged 15-24) has consistently been under 10% for the last six months including February 2014 (unemployment rate suppressed due to number of unemployed being less than 200 in February).

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Full-time/Part-time, Feb 2014

Full-time employment as a % of all employment
Age 15+, Feb 2012 - Feb 2014



- Of Yukon's workers aged 15 years and over, 16,900, or 85.8%, were employed full-time in February 2014. This was the third-highest among all other jurisdictions.
- Nationally, 81.2% of employed Canadians worked full-time in February.
- Of employed Yukon males, 88.7% worked full-time, while 83.8% of employed Yukon females did.
- Comparing February 2014 to January 2014, full-time employment increased by 100 to 16,900, while part-time employment remained the same at 2,700.

Employment, *Unadjusted*, by Industry, Feb 2014

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	19,700	9,700	9,900
Goods-producing sector	2,600	2,400	200
Construction	1,600	1,500	x
Services-producing sector	17,100	7,400	9,700
Trade	2,000	1,100	900
Transportation and warehousing	1,100	800	300
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,000	500	500
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,300	400	800
Business, building and other support services	600	400	200
Educational services	1,400	300	1,000
Health care and social assistance	2,500	600	2,000
Information, culture and recreation	1,000	400	600
Accommodation and food services	1,300	600	700
Other services	600	300	300
Public administration	4,300	1,900	2,400

x = suppressed for confidentiality
Notes: The sum of industry rows shown does not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are not shown.
Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

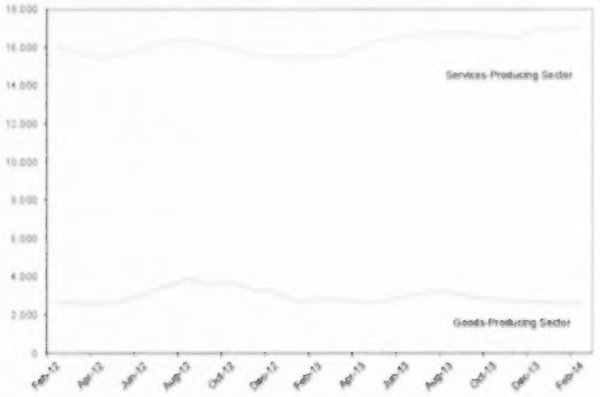
- In February 2014, 17,100, or 86.8% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 2,600, or 13.2% were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- 61.5% of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females accounted for 56.7% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 7.7% of goods-producing sector workers were female.

Goods- and services-producing sectors

The goods-producing sector includes industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing sector consists primarily of industries in construction and mining.

The services-producing sector includes industries involved in the provision of services.

Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, Employment, Feb 2012 - Feb 2014



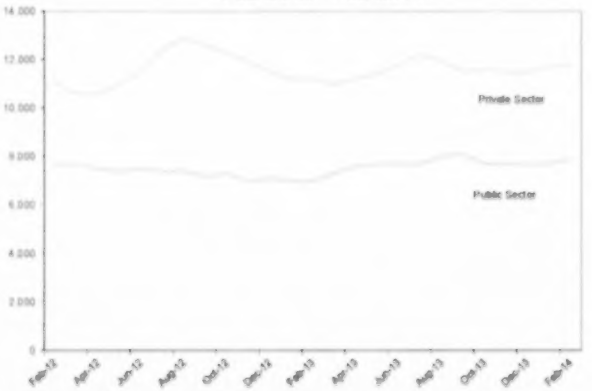
- Employment in Yukon's goods-producing sector peaked in August 2012 with 3,900 workers. Employment in the services-producing sector in February 2014 reached 17,100, the record-high level to date.
- Comparing February 2014 to February 2013, employment in the goods-producing sector decreased by 200, or 7.1%, while employment in the services-producing sector increased by 1,600, or 10.3%.

Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted*, Feb 2014

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total Employed	19,700	9,700	9,900
Public employees	7,900	3,300	4,600
Total private sector	11,800	6,400	5,400
Private employees	8,800	4,500	4,300
Self-employed	3,000	1,900	1,100

- In February 2014, 40.1% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- Of the private sector, 25.4% were self-employed.
- Private sector employment increased by 100, or 0.9%, from January 2014, while public sector employment increased by 200, or 2.6%.

Public/Private Sector Employment, Feb 2012 - Feb 2014



Notes:
"Public" sector includes full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary employees in public administration at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, First Nations and other Aboriginal levels as well as in Crown corporations, liquor control boards and other government institutions such as schools (including universities), hospitals and public libraries.
"Private" sector comprises all other employees and self-employed owners of businesses (including unpaid family workers in those businesses), and self employed persons without businesses.

Labour Force Survey Definitions

Employment — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Employment rate — Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Goods-Producing Industries — Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

Labour force — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Participation rate — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Reference Week — The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

Seasonal adjustment — Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

Self-employed — There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

Service-Producing Industries — Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Three-Month Moving Average — All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate became the average of the rates for February, March and April. Because they are three-month moving averages, the Territories' figures are not included in the calculation of Canada's numbers.

Unemployment — Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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